FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE WORKERS ON PRODUCTION

AU220759 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Greetings of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Ramiz Alia Addressed to the Cooperativists and All the Workings People of Agriculture" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana August 22 (ATA) -- ZERI I POPULLIT and other newspaper carry today the greeting that Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party has addressed to the cooperativists and all the working people of agriculture who carried out with success the harvesting-threshing campaign and realised and overfulfilled the yield and the plan of wheat production for 1985. The greeting says among others:

The information that the Central Committee of the party has received from many districts, agriculture cooperatives and enterprises about the successful conclusion of the harvesting-threshing campaign and the realisation and overfulfillment of the yield and plan of the production of wheat for 1985 are a happy news for the entire people and the party. In spite of the extraordinary weather conditions, of the frost of the cold winter and the prolonged drought of summer, the highest yield and production of wheat realised so far in Albania, was reached this year. 31.1 quintals of wheat per hectare is taken from all the sown area in the republic. This is a great victory which pleases and inspires us all.

In the name of the Central Committee of the party I greet and congratulate all the working people of agriculture, the cadres and specialists, communists and organs of the power and party for this great achievement especially those of the districts of Lushnje, Korce, Fier, Elbasan, Berat, Durres, Tirana, Vlore, Skrapar, Pogradec, Permet, Kolonje, Tepelene and Gramsh who realised and overfulfilled the planned tasks.

Very good results are achieved in the zone of intensification with priority, where from 45.8 quintals per hectare that was the plan were taken 46.8 quintals per hectare. In this zone and in other lowland zones, in wide areas record yields were taken, up to 65-70 quintals per hectare. This is a vivid testimony to the correctness of the party directive, worked out by Comrade Enver Hoxha, regarding the intensification of agricultural production in this zone.

The results achieved in the wheat production are fruit of the work, toil and sweat of all the working people of agriculture. They are an expression of the high political consciousness, of the revolutionary spirit and socialist patriotism characterising our people. They are fruit of the efforts to keep the pledge we have given to the party, to turn into strength the great pain caused by the loss of our most beloved man of our great and unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A very good work has been made also by the working people of the motors and tractor stations, whose role, especially regarding the wheat, is decisive. Congratulating and greeting them in the name of the party for the success, I wish that through their exemplary work, they keep always aloft the banner of the class they represent and contribute to strengthen continously the alliance between the working class and peasantry, alliance that is in the foundation of the great and unbreakable unity of our people.

This years achievements in wheat production are fruit of the continuous investments of the state in agriculture and other branches of the economy which are linked with it and especially of the strict application of science and advanced technologies, the introduction of efficient forms of organisation and direction, of the wide scale and organised dissemination of the best experience, the higher role of specialists, of the all sided mobilisation of the people by the party grass-root organisations, etc.

In the conditions where the arable land in our country is limited and in the condition of the existence of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement, the continuous growth of the yields of agricultural and livestock products and first of all the yields of bread grains, remain tasks of first rate importance for today and the future. The valuable experience gained during this year in wheat production shows that there are great reserves and possibilities in this direction. Therefore this experience should serve us for other higher achievements. It should serve us to face with the great drought which is going on and to ensure at any cost the realisation of the task in maize production, industrial plants and fodder for livestock. The more is worked to reach the objectives of the plan of this year in agriculture, in industry and other sectors of the economy, the more prepared and sure we start the new battle for the realisation of the tasks of the coming five year plan we are drafting, which will open new prospects to the country.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has taught us that the great tasks and the difficult situations are overcome through a great mobilisation, a strict austerity regime, through a revolutionary method and style at work. This was stressed also at the 12th plenum of the Central Committee. The party has full conviction that just like until now, the working people of agriculture will know how to respond to the situations and tasks and will score fresh successes and victories.

Revolutionary Greetings,

[Signed] The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania

Ramiz Alia

ALIA RECEIVES PORTUGUESE MARXISTS; CAMI PRESENT

AU221858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, received on 21 August 1985 Comrade Eduardo Pirez, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Reconstructed Portuguese Communist Party, who is visiting our country, and had a warm and friendly talk with him. The fraternal friendship and cooperation that has always characterized the relations between the two parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, were reflected during the meeting.

The meeting was also attended by Comrades Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

During his stay in our country Comrade Eduardo Pirez held talks at the AWP Central Committee on problems of mutual interests. The talks were attended by Comrades Foto Cami and Agim. The talks, which took place in a spirit of international friendship, reflected complete unity of opinions on all questions.

Comrade Eduardo Pirez also visited Kukes, Tropoje, and Puk districts. He left our country today.

BALEV, STANISHEV MEET SED'S KRENZ, DOHLUS

AU221954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] On 22 August in Varna Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev met Egon Drenz and Horst Dohlus, members of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretaries. They briefed each other on the two parties' activities and exchanged opinions on topical issues of the world situation and the international communist and workers movement. Matters pertaining to further developing and strengthening cooperation between the two fraternal parties were also discussed.

DZHUROV ATTENDS ADMIRAL ORMANOV'S FUNERAL

AU230850 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Aug 85 p 3

["Own" report: "Farewell to Admiral Branimir Ormanov"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday our community said farewell to Admiral Branimir Ormanov, faithful son of the party and the people, active fighter against fascism and capitalism, and inspired builder of socialist Bulgaria and its Armed Forces.

To the central Sofia cemetry came Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission; Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; Velko Palin, director of the BCP Central Committee's Social and National Security Department, deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, veterans of revolutionary struggles, fighting comrades and companions-in-arms of Branimir Ormanov, close friends and acquaintances, and community representatives from his home town of Omurtag.

Also present was Colonel General Aleksandur Zvartsev, the representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army.

## FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK BEGINS FRG VISIT

### Arrival in FRG

LD221229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] FRG: CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived on a 2-day working visit to the FRG shortly after 1300 today.

According to a dispatch from Petr Nemec, our permanent correspondent, the talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister, who is representing the head of government, are taking place in Lower Saxony. The exchange of views, which started immediately after his arrival by air, will take in the entire sphere of problems of international life and foreign relations.

### Talks Begin

LD222027 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Celle, Lower Saxony, Aug 22 (CTK correspondent)--The Czechoslovak and West German foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, today described the development of intensive political dialogue as an important part of relations between the two countries.

In their talks on the first day of the Czechoslovak foreign minister's visit to West Germany they noted that the dialogue has lately been promoted by a meeting between Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow, and visits of Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium members -- party Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffmann -- to the FRG, as well as this year's two meetings of the foreign ministers in Vienna and Helsinki.

The ministers agreed that the overall balance-sheet of bilateral relations since the signing of the 1973 treaty on mutual relations and the 1978 joint declaration signed during Gustav Husak's visit to the FRG is, despite certain fluctuations, convincing proof of the possibilities of their dynamic development. Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed the political will of the Czechoslovak Government to exert efforts in this respect in harmony with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. At the same time he pointed out that this certainly favourable record is hampered by the attempts of reactionary forces to gain military superiority by continuing the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and questioning the post-war territorial order in Europe.

Productive development is also taking place in economic cooperation, with the volume of mutual goods exchange reaching a record almost 5,000 million marks last year.

The ministers agreed that in addition to the increasing rate of economic contacts there are still untappped possibilities which can be mobilized, with goodwill on both sides, as is documented by a number of examples from cooperation in production.

The fact that the political will of both states to cooperate in solving ecological problems is already yielding fruit was described as especially important.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met in Sudermuehlen today with Minister-President of Lower Saxony Ernst Albrecht. Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced the concern of the Czechoslovak public over the growth of feverish armament and the attempts of militarist circles overseas to spread it to outer space.

In the discussion of bilateral relations the two representatives stressed the interest in their further extension in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and expansion of fruitful cooperation between states having different social systems.

## Trade, Environment Highlighted

LD221901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has begun a 2-day working visit to the FRG today. Our correspondent Petr Nemec has sent us the following dispatch:

[Nemec] Celle, one of the prettiest towns of Lower Saxony, has provided the framework for talks between the foreign ministers of both countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Han-Dietrich Genscher. It is a meeting with a pronounced working character. This is also borne out by the fact that the exchange of views on the agenda of the talks began immediately after the arrival. The talks will continue this evening and tomorrow morning. The first part of the talks was devoted to bilateral relations. Comrade Chnoupek confirmed the political will of the Czechoslovak Government to further improve and expand relations, the basis of which is given by bilateral agreements and documents proceeding from international conventions. However, the Czechoslovak minister stressed that the overall positive balance sheet is being upset by the efforts of the reactionary circles to gain military superiority for NATO countries and to question the existing frontiers in Europe.

Ranking among the good examples of mutual cooperation is the economy, where the value of the mutual exchange of goods last year reached the record figure of DM5 billion. Both foreign ministers noted that there still exist large untapped reserves. This is borne out by the interest of West German economic circles shown in their meetings with Czechoslovak specialists.

Both ministers also recorded good progress in tackling problems connected with the protection of the environment. First projects are already being implemented.

So much about the first part of the talks between the foreign mininster of the CSSR and the FRG, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

There is a great deal of interest among the country's communication media in Comrade Chnoupek's visit. This emanates from the overall international framework. As commentators noted here, what is involved is an exchange of views that is part of a broader international dialogue between states with different social systems. The talks tomorrow will focus on international problems.

## FRG Reportage

For FRG media reportage on the visit to the FRG by Bohuslav Chnoupek, including his meetings with Foriegn Minsiter Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the FRG section of the 23 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT CHARGES 'SLANDER' SOVIETS

LD230914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The USSR is protesting against a new slander campaign by the U.S. State Department claiming that the Soviet authorities allegedly use chemical substances to track members of the American Embassy in Moscow. Here is our resident correspondent in Moscow, Stefan Simak, with a report:

This latest claim confirms that those employed at the American Embassy in Moscow are suffering from chronic paranoia. According to their notions, those inolved this time are employees of the State Security Committee. Since they do not have any detailed evidence on hand, however, they have had no hesitation in fabricating some. Some time ago they complained that the embassy building was being affected by some kind of mysterious radiation. Now they have come up with a claim that members of the embassy and of other American establishments in the USSR are allegedly being tracked by means of untraceable chemical substances. In a protest note to the State Department in Washington, the USSR categorically rejects the claims as an absurd lie, stressing that they view the trumped-up issue as purposely designed to prepare the ground for another campaign of slander against the USSR.

## ENGINEERING COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA URGED

AU221349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Engineering and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Engineering is the most important sector of Czechoslovak industry. It is however, beyond the potential of our engineering to develop all branches in such a way as to make their production capable of competing on foreign markets. Therefore, cooperation and specialization among the socialist countries have been chosen as the only correct solution.

However, the still broad production range results in an undesirable comminution of creative potential and means, and does not permit us to substantially shorten the research-development-production-utilization cycle, that is, to keep pace with leading world manufacturers.

It is obvious that the narrower the range of products, the more the creative potential can be concentrated on furthsr developing and improving the utility attributes of machinery and equipment -- above all, the spare parts base -- and achieving top-level European or world standards. Concentrating on a narrow production program permits an increase in the assembly line production of technologically highly advanced machinery that is greatly valued on markets abroad, and thus profitably marketed. In contrast, an over extensive range of products gives these the brand of mediocrity, for which little is paid on foreign markets.

In the field of engineering Czechoslovakia has concluded about 300 agreements on cooperation and specialization, of which four-fifths are bilateral. This is no small amount, it is a good starting point, but thus far the share of production manufactured within the framework of the cooperation and specialization agreements is not sufficient within the overall volume. Therefore it is in our most basic interest to make use of the possibilities provided by the programs of long-term cooperation that have already been concluded or are planned with the individual CEMA member-countries. On the basis of these it is possible, and even necessary, to introduce new quality into the mutual partners' relations.

In the sphere of machine tools, three-quarters of the range we manufacture is of normal standard, and in some instances even of a higher standard. This is tellingly documented at international engineering fairs and specialized exhibitions. However, from the viewpoint of further technological development and increasing the profitability of foreign trade, it would be desirable to diversify the aforementioned range, to specialize on selected types, and eventually manufacture them in cooperation. This would permit us to concentrate the creative talents of our designers on a smaller number of types, solve their tasks faster, markedly improve the qualitative and technological standard of specialized production, and compete on foreign markets much better than until now.

Realizing these concepts on the basis of socialist cooperation does not mean changing anythings with regard to the high proportion of our engineering in overall CSSR exports apart from changing the export charcter of the branch mentioned to give it an import-export character. That, however, would -- without doubt -- strongly influence the degree of foreign trade's profitability to our advantage.

To express it figuratively catching many hares, as up until now, is frequently unprofitable, it is more advantageous to concentrate on catching a few deer. Comminuting creative potential on many tasks gives only small hope of success. Through such a procedure the creation of new machinery and equipment is lengthy, and the upgrading of technological-economic standards is slow compared to the pace of scientific-technological progress. Slow development is accompanied by dragging out the introduction of new product types. No matter how good and how promising some of the design-related ideas might be, the long realization deadlines mentioned devalue the ideas of our designers as compared to the competition that concentrates only on selected types and strives not only to present any novelty, but also immediately strives to market it in a relatively short time.

There is no other way out of this situation than the narrowing down of production programs on the basis of further -- compared with the preceding narrowing down processes -- markedly intensifying the development of socialist cooperation and specialization. For this certain prequisites have been created on the government level, but it is necessary to expand and deepen them further, and systematically lead and force our ministries' departments to show greater initative and activity in that respect. However, a palpable effect also depends on creation of the necessary conditions for socialist integration on the level of economic production units and enterprises as well. To do this, it is necessary to break the conservatism of the enterprises which up to now has prevented changes and postponed their realization, not only through a certain indolence, but also by feigning various doubts and difficulties.

## TV SHOWS BOHUMIL URBAN INTERVIEW ON TRADE

LD222254 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Summary] Interviewed by a panel of CSSR journalists in a program entitled "Press Conference of the Television Newsreel" Federal Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban said that three quarters of CSSR's foreign trade is with the socialist countries and roughly one quarter with the nonsocialist countries. The country's foreign trade has been growing roughly by 10 percent annually, with the growth rate with the socialist countries somewhat higher, between 10 and 12 percent. the growth rate of foreign trade with the USSR has been higher still, roughly between 13 and 15 percent. Foreign trade with the advanced capitalist and the developing countries stagnated in 1981 and 1982 as a result of the worldwide crisis but in 1983 and 1984 it recorded growth roughly between 2 and 3 percent. Foreign markets have, however, changed substantially of late; they are more demanding and cannot be compared with the period that existed 10 or more years ago.

Foreign markets are more demanding especially in regard to quality. Another factor is that a number of socialist countries have built engineering capacities and are therefore capable of producing a whole range of average engineering equipment and expect from the CSSR especially high technology, which the CSSR is able to supply but not always in the quantity required. The third factor is the change in the ability of a number of countries to pay because of their indebtedness, with the result that they have to regulate their trade, which is frequently conducted on a reciprocal basis. The last factor is the EEC market where CSSR goods have only a limited access. The USSR's overall share of the CSSR foreign trade is roughly 45 percent. Roughly 65-66 percent of the CSSR's export to the USSR is machinery and less than 30 percent is consumer goods.

The CSSR must concentrate on high technology. Within the space of few years no one is going to buy average products.

The CSSR's trade relations with the PRC have altered during the past few years. Compared to 1980 Sino-Czechoslovak trade increased last year by 2 and 1/2 fold. Other socialist countries experienced similar trends. The CSSR's exports are mainly textile machinery, machine tools, trucks as well as capital goods, especially for the power industry. Production sharing agreements have been signed recently, especially in textile engineering. The first session of the CSSR-Chinese Mixed Commission is to take place in Prague in October; a long-range program of cooperation up to 1990 will also be signed in the second half of the year. An important contract in the field of the power industry is expected to be signed soon. Modernization of the plants the CSSR built in China 30 years ago is also being prepared.

The CSSR's biggest problems have always been in her exports into advanced capitalist countries. Although trade has been growing, especially in consumer goods, the CSSR's share of export of machinery is still low considering the country's potential. Barriers of two kinds exist: a technological barrier, expressed in the shortage of competitive high technology products, and trade curbs imposed for instance on higher grade rolled material, textiles, shoes, glass, artificial jewelry, which amounts in essence to discrimination. The country must penetrate these markets by the quality of its products.

Three experiments were introduced 3 or 4 years ago. The first was the experiment of effectiveness in sectors which process domestic raw materials, such as the glass industry. This experiment has proved to be highly positive and all figures show that it tends towards increased effectiveness of foreign trade. This experiment is likely to be expanded to involve other branches processing domestic raw materials.

The second experiment, the so called procurement form, was applied in the motor car industry, tractor industry and the like. It has brought one positive result: Better knowledge by domestic manufacturers about the situation in foreign markets, better knowledge of prices and everything connected with it. But it has proved to have little economic effectiveness within and it does not correspond to the needs of modern trade. Modifications will therefore be sought to make it more effective in its domestic impact.

The third experiment lies in the fact that certain CSSR manufacturers have been granted the freedom to engage in export directly with the hope that it will broaden the range of products, speed up technological development, but regrettably nothing like this has happened as yet, but because 3 years has not been long enough to test the experiment thoroughly it will continue. It will be monitored and improved as the situation demands.

One form, although not experimental, has proven to have been successful and that is the establishment of branch offices of foreign trade corporations within manufacturing enterprises. This has speeded up the flow of information, increased flexibility and accelerated reaction to changes in the range of good in demand.

The CSSR's indebtedness has been continually declining during the past 4 years. If we were to take all our claims against the rest of the world together and compared them with our obligations, debts, then the situation to date is already fully in balance or even in our favor. If the situation were normal then we would not have to talk practically at all about any indebtedness. The problem lies in the fact that some countries are repaying us on schedule as originally agreed; they are partly deferring their repayments. But we, the CSSR as it has also been our tradition, pay on time. And this is why it is probably the right thing to do -- to regulate this question during the remaining 2 years as it has been regulated up to now, because it has been a successful and useful regulation. The CSSR is not averse to loans but only on useful projects on which a return can be expected within few years.

BORDER GUARD FLEES ACROSS BORDER, REQUESTS ASYLUM

AU221050 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Munich, West Germany, Aug 22 (AFP) -- A Czechoslovak border guard requested political asylum in West Germany after fleeing across the border overnight, armed and in uniform, police here said today. The 19-year-old man carrying an automatic pistol was spotted by residents in a small Bavarian border village, who notified police.

After he was brought in by a security patrol, he made the request for political asylum, police said.

FRG COUNTERESPIONAGE OFFICIAL REQUESTS ASYLUM

LD230840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0825 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Section chief Hans-Joachim Tiedge, who was for many years responsible for counterespionage in the FRG Office for the Protection of the Constitution, has gone over to the GDR and has requested asylum. The relevant GDR authorities are considering the request.

NO SERIOUS STRAINS IN FRG TIES FROM SPY CASES

LD221538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (ADN) -- Competent GDR sources confirm that the FRG espionage service, whose branches are coordinated by the Federal Chancellor's Office, last year suffered serious setbacks thanks to the vigilance of the GDR. One hundred and sixty-eight FRG spies were arrested in the period from 1 January 1984 through June 1985. Their assignment was, by their criminal activities, to damage socialist construction and the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact on GDR territory.

Thanks to the GDR's prudent policy, these cases did not lead to serious strains in relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, it is stated here, ought to be well aware of this since the work of the FRG espionage services, particularly of the BND [Federal Intelligence Service] is being coordinated within his department.

TISCH RECEIVES VISITING FRG TRADE UNIONISTS

LD221932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (ADN) -- In Berlin on Thursday FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch received a delegation of the Central Executive of the Food and Catering Workers Union (NGG) in the DGB under its first chairman, Guenter Doeding. The delegation is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Shop and Food Workers Union. At meetings with workers and trade unionists in the distribution network in Berlin and Dresden Bezirk, the FRG visitors gathered information about trade union work in enterprises and FDGB activities in representing its members' interests.

In today's talk both sides agreed that the struggle to preserve and secure peace is the paramount concern of trade union activities and the basic condition for serving the vital interests of working people.

In view of the ominous exacerbation of the international situation, increased efforts are needed to work by trade union means for the establishment of a coalition inspired by reason and realism, to bring about an improvement in the international climate and a return to detente. Every effort must be directed to ending the arms race on earth and averting it in space. The Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva are expected, therefore, to produce results which will initiate practical steps to limit and reduce armaments and take account of the desire of all peoples for peace.

Harry Tisch described the tasks of the FDGB in the fashioning of developed socialist society in the GDR and illustrated successful trade union work in implementing the main task with its integration of economic and social policy. Guenter Doeding reported the efforts by his union to reduce mass unemployment as a priority, to master scientific-technological advance is social terms, ensure healthy working and living conditions, and secure a greater say in enterprise, industry, and society.

The talk was attended by Werner Heilemann, Presidium member and secretary of the FDGB Executive; and Hannelore Schulz, chairwoman of the Central Executive of the Shop and Food Workers Union. Present from the NGG were the members of its Central Executive, Hermann Wente, regional chairman, and Juergen Ohlzen, works council chairman.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES CPCZ ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

DW221225 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met for a talk today with Zbynek Sojak, director of the Economic Department at the CPCZ Central Committee. He briefed his guest on the implementation of the decisions made by the 10th Session of the SED Central Committee on the continuation of the main task in its unified economic and social policy as well as on the GDR working people's manifold initiatives and high performances in preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

In a friendly talk that proceeded from the agreement reached between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, they discussed steps for the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR. The talk was attended by Guenter Ehrensperger, Central Committee member and chief of the Department for Planning and Finance at the SED Central Committee.

SED GREETS PERUVIAN CP'S JORGE DEL PRADO

AU161421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by Erich Honecker to Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP]. It read:

Dear Comrade Jorge del Prado,

On the occasion of your 75th birthday I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

Your political work over many years at the head of the PCP is closely linked with the Peruvian people's struggle for national self-determination, democracy, and social progress. You have always proved to be a consistent representative of the interests of the Peruvian workers class, a staunch patriot, and a time-tested internationalist.

The GDR communists esteem you as a faithful friend who untiringly works for deepening the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the PCP and developing friendly relations between the peoples of the GDR and Peru.

We wish you, dear Comrade Jorge del Prado, further creative energy, the best of health, and personal well-being.

FRG PAPER CARRIES REPORTS ON GDR ECONOMIC DATA

DW221231 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 21 Aug 85 p 15

[Juergen Mueller dispatch from Berlin: "GDR Reports High Growth Rates"]

[Text] Despite problems at the beginning of the year due to adverse weather conditions which even led to a decrease of the FRG's gross national product, the GDR economy achieved remarkable results in the first 6 months of 1985, according to the German Institute of Economic Research (DIW), Berlin.

With a produced national income (corresponding roughly to the gross national product in the West) which grew by 4.1 percent, the proportionate plan index was at least achieved, the institute notes. The economic growth planned for 1985 is 4.4 percent; however, in the first 6 months there were 2 work days less than in the same period of the previous year.

Industrial goods production increased 4.4 percent, thus exceeding the rate of 3.8 percent for 1985 on the whole. DIW stresses that meanwhile the GDR publishes fewer plan figures than it did previously. The highest growth rate was achieved in electrical engineering/electronics/apparatus building, accounting for an 11 percent production increase. This growth rate was facilitated by microelectronics; in this field another new factory was built. However, in the Berlin economist's view the color television tube factory in Berlin which was built by the Japanese and completed in 1984, has also contributed to this increase. The machine-building industry registered a 6 percent growth rate. Progress in the shipbuilding industry which primarily works for exports into the USSR was particularly high. In contrast, the chemical industry again reached a poor growth rate of only 3 percent. That means that the 6-percent target of the 1981-85 5-year plan was only half fulfilled. DIW states that there are considerable problems in using domestic raw materials instead of oil.

For lack of investment funds and shortage of raw materials like cotton, the light industry which is of large importance for the supply of the people, also only increased production by 3 percent.

The retail trade turnover shows a 4 percent growth rate and thus fulfills the plan. In this respect, the increase in minimum pensions of December 1984 played a particularly important role. Thereby the people's net money income rose by 3 percent. DIW is of the view that despite price hikes for industrial goods, the supply of consumers in the GDR has improved in 1985. Regarding investments, the GDR continues to exercise restraint. In 1984, investments decreased by 4.9 percent; in the first half year of 1985, they stagnated. Priority is above all given to the "in-house production of equipment," which means that factories must produce investment goods from existing resources. In the future investment projects will be selected more rigorously. In this respect, new provisions will become effective as of 1 September 1985.

There are only few statistical data on foreign trade for which DIW has only calculated an increase by 5 instead of 8 percent as planned. The institute thinks that given the GDR's export surplus of 2 billion valutmarks in the first 6 months, imports accounting for a 6 percent growth must have increased more than exports. In the first half year of 1984, the export surplus amounted to 2.9 billion valutmarks. DIW notes in this connection that the GDR pursued a cautious foreign trade policy with the West, whereas in intra-German trade, West German supplies to the GDR increased. The GDR's imports from the other Western countries decreased by about 25 percent.

DIW thinks that because of the shortness of the period under review, it is impossible to give a final assessment. Basically, the GDR does not have to exercise restraint, because it evidently has no financing difficulties. The 5-year plan period ending now was characterized by the concentration on existing resources. This has led to a higher burdening of the environment and less efficiency. DIW states that technical progress can only be achieved to a limited extent by the modernization of old machinery. Therefore, a long-term growth strategy also makes it necessary for the GDR to pursue a more expansive investment policy. This would also mean that the GDR would give up its reserve toward importing machinery and investment goods from the West.

## NATURE OF FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS EXAMINED

AU221239 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 13 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Ivan Major, chief scientific staff member at the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: "Turning-Point or Attempt To Reform?"]

[Excerpts] During the course of outlining the guidelines of economic progress several people have asked whether it would not be practical to reduce the dependence of the Hungarian economy on the world market, thus on foreign trade directed toward capitalist markets? Should the Hungarian domestic market not be "assessed higher" against the world market? According to a more radical interpretation of this view we should simply not be allowed "to harness" the Hungarian economy "to the wagon of Western capital," but we must base our more dynamic economic development exclusively on the domestic market and on more intensive cooperation with the CEMA. Knowing the CEMA countries' similar problems and the difficulties they have in technological development, the mere possibility of realizing this alternative seems doubtful. If such a policy could, however, be shaped and maintained, its economic rationality would be questionable. Autarky at a CEMA level cannot provide a remedy for the problems of the Hungarian economy, it can only deepen them. (The situation is simlar in all the other CEMA countries.)

In my opinion the basic problem of our foreign economy is not our "exaggerated" openness. Our problems rather stem from our economy's rigid, inefficient and distorted forms of relations to the foreign markets, as well as from the institutional barriers erected in our economic mechanism which play a role in our failures. Therefore, solutions must be found by remodeling the operation forms in the economic mechanism and the enterprises' foreign market approach and not by isolation. Based on the future changes, by remodeling it is not impossible to assume that the dependence of the Hungarian foreign economy in connection with certain foreign relations will decrease and that the structure of foreign trade will certainly change.

## USSR DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD211739 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- Aleksey Gulenko, Soviet deputy minister of Agriculture and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Standing Working Group for Agriculture Cooperation, left Hungary Wednesday. Aleksey Gulenko visited Hungary on the invitation of Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food.

URBAN MEETS WITH POLISH JOURNALISTS 22 AUG

On Construction, Other Topics

LD221235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with Polish journalists during a routine press conference today. As usual, he answered questions relating practically to all areas of life in Poland. A great deal of attention was focused on the problems of the construction industry, which fulfilled the annual plan by only 41 percent in the first half of this year. However, the spokesman stated, experience teaches us that it is always in November and December that the greatest number of apartments is handed over for use: Hence, one will have to wait for the final results.

The minister has also confirmed the information that the National Trade Union Accord has put forward a proposal to sign a new social contract. This issue has not yet assumed precise form and is yet to be examined by the political authorities and the government.

Jerzy Urban also stated that no price increases on cars or radio and television licenses should be expected in the very near future. This is not, however, a general pledge. The government spokesman also outlined the government's efforts aimed at fulfilling the annual plan in industry.

On Economic Performance

LD221925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Marek Kassa report on Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference for Polish journalists]

[Text] The spokesman devoted a lot of attention to the national economy. Minister Jerzy Urban spoke, among other things, about the implementation of this year's economic plan:

[Begin Urban recording] The results of the first months of this year give rise to concern as regards the possibility of some sectors fully implementing the tasks of this year's plan. This particularly applies to industrial output. Delays in implementation of the plan, which threaten the full implementation of the plan, also occur in the housing construction sector, although in this field there is a practice of not commissioning most of the dwellings planned for the year until the end of the year so the final results will probably be determined in November and December.

As regards industrial output, the danger of nonimplementation of the plan arises mainly from winter problems, when production in the first quarter increased only by 0.7 percent. However, in the second quarter the increase in production was close to the plan, and when calculated in comparison to the same period last year -- the second quarter had one working day less than last year -- this increase was faster and amounted to 5.3 percent. In order to make up in full for the delays, however, it will be necessary in the second half of the year to achieve an increase in production of over 6 percent, which will probably be too difficult to achieve.

However, one must point out the sectors where there is a chance that the plan will be overfulfilled. This particularly applies to agriculture where, following last year's good results, in the plan we assumed that production would be somewhat lower than last year.

At present a lot of factors indicate that it will be better than planned, particularly as regards plant production. The government's activities aimed at fulfillment of this year's tasks mainly concern creating additional incentives for some of the branches of industry, so that the backlog is made up for sooner or extra production is achieved. [end recording]

The journalists were also worried about the too rapid rise in wages in relation to the rise in productivity:

[Begin Urban recording] This process has already been partially checked. That means that recently, over the past few months, the dynamics of the growth in wages has decreased in relation to the beginning of the year. That is to say that at least there is no tendency for these (?things) to increase over and above the planned surpluses in wage growth. This is precisely an effect of the government measures.

The government has just intensified its endeavors to curb excessive, economically unjustified wage rises, and I consider that during the next few months these newly introduced (?limits) will have even more effect. [end recording]

The spokesman also spoke about the functioning of the law on work-shirkers. He stated that, while it is not working badly, a certain tightening up of the law is being considered, since its cutting edge has been blunted by legislative action.

Asked whether the government does not fear, after the vacation, a hostile reception from the academic circles for the amendments to the law on higher education, the spokesman expressed the hope that the higher education establishments will begin implementation of the provisions of the amendments, as well as concentrating on inaugurating the new academic year and on measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of teaching. Such hopes are expressed not only by the government but by the greater part of the community as well, the spokesman stated. Other reactions will be treated as trouble-making.

Jerzy Urban also reported on the effects of the tightening up of penal regulations. The new regulations came into force on July this year, and so far over 2,200 cases have been considered under accelerated proceedings. Every fifth case concerned making moonshine. Almost one half of those sentenced under accelerated proceedings were sentenced to imprisonment.

One of the journalists wondered why the works production teams have won so little popularity. Minister Jerzy Urban said that at many exterprises the obstacle here was shortages of raw and other materials. Many of them have been overcome. Also being considered is the possibility of the production teams' functioning in all units of the economy. This arises, among other things, from the fact that in the teams production worth Z32 is achieved for every zloty of wages.

## OFFICIAL VIEWS EFFORTS TO COMBAT ECONOMIC CRIME

AU221357 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Waclaw Jozefowicz, state prosecutor in the Prosecutor General's Office: "Protecting Our Common Property"]

[Excerpts] The effectiveness of cooperation between law enforcement and control organs in combating and preventing crime was assessed at a meeting of the Central Committee Law and Order Commission and at a PPR State Prosecutors' Tribunal in June. The direction that future activity should take was also outlined.

Economic crimes increased by 35 percent in 1984, compared with the figure for the previous year. By comparison with the same period last year, economic crimes were found to have risen by 13 percent in the first 5 months of this year. The greatest increase recorded -- one of more than 73 percent -- related to criminal, financial, and tax offences. The number of instances of proceedings being instituted for criminal mismanagement and waste offences rose by more than 30 percent; for speculation offences by 20 percent; and for causing shortages by 12 percent.

In assessing the social damage resulting from economic crimes, a significant fact to consider it that the losses caused by these crimes for the period from January to May were more than Z711 million greater than in the same period last year. The increase in the number of crimes uncovered and the number of proceedings instituted attests to the effectiveness of actions coordinated by the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline and the efforts of law enforcement organs. However, the fact that more crimes of this type were uncovered thanks to the improved performance of law enforcement organs rather than greater activity in this area on the part of the management of wronged socialized economic units is not a particularly positive phenomenon.

The number of proceedings instituted on the basis of information received from wronged socialized economic units and control organs has for years remained at a low but comparatively constant level of about 30 percent.

A system of cooperation has been created an it finds expression in joint control planning, the maintenance of contact when control operations are in progress, and joint training of control personnel.

This cooperation is developing in the right direction. Practice shows that not only are the principles of cooperation being understood correctly, but they are also being enriched by the systematic addition of new elements and initiatives. Unfortunately, judging by the number of times socialized economic units inform appropriate bodies that offences have been committed, the envisaged improvement in the efficiency of interal control organs has not been achieved. Put simply, socialized economic units' involvement in uncovering crimes in their areas of operation is still too slight. TRYBUNA LUDU articles -- especially those that call for increasing the responsibility of legal advisers -- clearly point out the shortcomings in this area.

Actions undertaken by law enforcement and control organs are intended to exact greater responsibility than ever before from the management of the economic apparatus at all levels for the proper protection of social property. These actions -- with the help of appropriate preventative measures, control and recontrol, and the formulation of appropriate suggestions and checking their implementation -- are intended to create a system of protecting public property at the work place in which the director, the interal control cell, and the legal adviser, carry out their statutory duties to ensure that the social property entrusted to them is looked after properly.

This year the efforts made by law enforcement and control organs to uncover and combat crime have gained the support of a newly-created organ of social control, an organ that was unknown in the previously existing system of combating law breaking: The organ in question is the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate. This body's main task is to build a wide social front in the battle to expose and eliminate negative phenomena. By conducting control activities in fundamental economic units it will undoubtedly play a part in preventing an combating crime.

That is why the prosecutor's office, as well as other organs, afford the cells of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate the necessary assistance to conduct their control activities and to make appropriate use of decisions that have been made.

## PRESIDIUM VIEWS USSR COOPERATION, FOREIGN TRADE

AU221052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 19 August session the Government Presidium discussed cooperation with foreign countries and studied reports on the implementation of the decisions made by the CEMA summit meeting in Moscow in June 1984 and on the results of the implementation of the long-term program for developing Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. The program was signed in April 1984.

It should be borne in mind that this program will be implemented many stages and that, therefore, organizational and material conditions for the individual stages of cooperation should be prepared right now. The Government Presidium defined the basic groups of problems that are already being tackled or will soon be tackled. They include measures to ensure the supply of fuels and raw materials; implementation of highly productive technologies processes and introduction of highly efficient machines, equipment, and materials into old and new production sectors; efforts to reduce dependence on imports from capitalist countries; modernization and higher quality of products; conservation of materials and fuels; and reconstruction and modernization of production capacities.

In this connection the Government Presidium approved of the reports of the implementation of the decisions made by the 28th session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The Government Presidium also studied a Ministry of Foreign Trade Report on the results of the control checks carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control and action taken in this connection. Last year's control checks on the performance of foreign trade agencies revealed many irregularities in the cooperation between these agencies and the export-producing enterprises, and in the contracts they signed. On the strength of these control checks action has been taken to eliminate such irregularities and to prevent their reoccurrence.

The Government Presidium positively evaluated the implementation of this action by the minister of foreign trade and noted that it is necessary to be more selective in recruiting foreign trade cadres, to tighten the requirements placed on them, and to resolutely react to their failures to discharge their basic duties when making trade transactions.

The Government Presidium examined the program for expanded cooperation between vocational schools and school workshops on the one hand, and production enterprises on the other. Plans are being made to establish patronage of production enterprises over vocational schools and school workshops in order to increase their participation in the construction and repair of school and other educational buildings, ensure the necessary amount of training facilities, and increase the number of schools run by enterprises. The Government Presidium regards the organization of production practices and the atrraction of young people to individual vocations, with the help of information actions, as important tasks.

The Government Presidium accepted the proposal of the minister of agriculture and food economy that budget subsidies for land reclamation work this year should be increased.

## TASS DENIAL ON SOVIET USE OF CHEMICALS CITED

LD221718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has resolutely rejected the absurd accusation that, allegedly, some kind of chemicals were used on the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Such insinuations are unacceptable, reads the statement conveyed to the U.S. Department of State by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. In this provocative action against the Soviet Union the Soviet side sees a desire to worsen bilateral relations and it warns that the instigators of this action will bear responsibility for any possible consequences of this kind of activity, today's TASS dispatch reads.

## PZPR'S POREBSKI ATTENDS WROCLAW ELECTION MEETING

LD222244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Citizens' consultative meetings between voters and candidate Sejm deputies are taking place throughout the country. In Wroclaw the consultative meeting was attended by a group of seven candidates from the regional list, and by Tadeusz Porebski, who is standing as a candidate from the national list.

Replying to several questions submitted by voters, mainly concerning problems of the development of science and its financing, Tadeusz Porebski said that soon a plenum of the party Central Committee will tackle the topic of national education and the development of science. It will certainly emphasize, he said, the importance of the humanities for the development of the national culture. Of course, the Central Committee secretary added, science should contribute more vigorously toward the national economy's progress. The ambition of the scientific milieux must be to work more effectively for the good of the community.

## ARRESTED ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGNERS FINED

AU221643 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, August 22 (AFP) -- Two Polish anti-alcoholism campaigners were handed down a 50,000 zloty (330-dollar) fine here today on charges of hampering the free movement of people, after they brought their stop-the-booze message to customers in a liquor store. Eleven other demonstrators were arrested in similar circumstances overnight in the Baltic resort of Soport, and later released without judicial proceedings.

The demonstrations, accompanied by banners in Solidarnosc-style lettering, support a traditional call by the Roman Catholic Church and Solidarity to observe a "sober August."

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS -- This year's harvest campaign has reached the half-way mark. According to information given by Minister Stanislaw Sieba at a news conference, grain has already been cut from an area of 4.2 million hectares -- 52 percent of the total acreage sown. Harvesting work is most advanced in the Ostroleka, Radom, Siedlce, Biala Podlaska, Lomza, and Skierniewice Voivodships, where between 70 and 90 percent of the harvesting work has been done. The most difficult situation persists in areas that have been flooded: Almost 280,000 hectares of arable land in these areas has been submerged or semi-submerged. Additional measures have been taken to render technical and material aid to farmers in voivodships affected by flooding. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Aug 85 LD]

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES OBSERVED

AU230745 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0522 GMT on 23 August carries a 134-minute live relay from Aviators Square in Bucharest of a working people's parade marking the 41st anniversary of the vicory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. At 0527 GMT the announcer states that "Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party and state leadership" arrive and take their seats on the official stand. The national anthem is played.

Immediately afterward the parade is opened by patriotic guards carrying portable grenade throwers and "other modern weapons" all built by Romanian industry. They are followed by paramilitary youth groups, Pioneers, civic defense units carrying medical equipment and equipment against chemical warfare, and all-female Red Cross units.

At 0545 GMT the square is cleared and pioneers and Fatherland's Falcons are reported to give a performance symbolizing "children's desire for peace." The poetry they recite is mainly dedicated to Nicolae Ceausescu. A group of Pioneers is reported to offer flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

At 0554 GMT detachments of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions are reported to enter the square carrying portraits of Ceausescu, flags, banners, and flowers. While they march past the official stand, the reporter speaks about socio-economic achievements registered during the "golden era, the Nicolae Ceausescu era." At this point the announcer states that the "generation of the ninth party congress," a group of people who were born in 1965, are marching past.

At 0609 GMT the live relay switches back and forth between the Bucharest parade and celebrations in various other Romanian towns, interspersed with interviews with working people on their work, poetry, running comments on the economic results of the units in which the people filing past work, and on Romania's name in the world as "a country of peace, cooperation, and friendship."

At 0658 GMT the last of the marching working people are followed by groups of athletes carrying tricolor and red flags who give performances -- such as aligning themselves to forming the words "23 August," "Nicolae Ceausescu," and "20" while chanting in unison "the ninth congress has opened a new era" -- and by a parade of members of various sports clubs.

The parade concludes with the march-past of the "men in charge of order," who stop in front of the official stand while "Unity Is Written on Our Flag" is sung, and the march-past of the military band. The live relay ends at 0736 GMT.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

AU221727 Becharest AGERPRES in English 1659 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1985 -- On August 22, floral wreath laying ceremonies were held at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland for Socialism, at the Memorial to the Homeland's Heroes, and the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes in Bucharest on the 41st anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944.

The ceremonies were attended by Emil Bobu, Miu Dobrescu, Gherghe Pana, Ludovic Fazekas, Constantin Olteanu, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the Government of Romania, active and retired generals, former commanders of large units on the anti-Hitlerite front, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

At the memorial to the Soviet heroes, where the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, I.I. Boyko, and members of the embassy were present, the national anthems of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

The same day a wreath laying ceremony took place at the cemetery of the British military who died on the Romanian territory in the fight against fascism. It was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania; Ion Totu, deputy prime minister; Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary of the president and the State Council; Dumitru Necsoiu, first deputy chairman of the Bucharest City People's Council; ministers, representatives of other ministries, generals and officers, other officials.

Present were Philip McKearney, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest, and members of the embassy. The national anthems of Great Britain and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

Wreath laying ceremonies were held throughout the country to mark August 23 at memorials and commemorative plaques, at the cemeteries of the Romanian and Soviet heroes who laid down their lives in the antifascist war.

## Ceausescu Gives Reception

AU221850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1985 -- On Thursday evening, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist arty, president of the republic, and Mme Elena Ceausescu attended a reception given by the CC of the RCP and the State Council at the palace in the Victoria Square in Bucharest to mark August 23, Romania's national day.

The reception was also attended by members of the leadership of communist, worker and socialist parties [who] came to Romania, by other guests from abroad. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps. The reception passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

## 'SERIOUS' PROBLEM OF RELATIONS IN SERBIA VIEWED

AU220854 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 85 p 3

["Br. M." article: "Relations in SR of Serbia: Serious Political Problem"]

[Text] Before coming to the first point on the agenda of the 19th LCY Central Committee session [on 30 July], Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, informed the member of the highest party forum about the Presidium's involvement in solving the open questions and problems of relations in the SR of Serbia. The Positions on Current Questions of Implementing the Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness Are Based in the SR of Serbia, which the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted at one of its latest sessions, were published 2 days later.

The problem is well known and it has long burdened togetherness and unity not only in the SR of Serbia but in the whole country. Numerous discussions have been conducted and are being conducted, the information media do not let it out of the focus, and enemies of all colors use it when they want to prove that in this and such Yugoslavia some of the peoples or nationalities are in a subordinate and some in a superior position. The extent to which the relations between the SR of Serbia, on the one hand, and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, on the other, have become politized has been seen during the preparations for the Central Committee session, which should discuss the subject: "Implementation of the constitutional concept of the relations in the federation." On this occasion, according to an announcement by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, "different, and even opposite, views were displayed by the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium and the presidiums of the provincial committees of the LC Kosovo and Vojvodina LC's, both in their approach and in their assessment of the results achieved in the realization of the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces."

Having assessed that it was "a serious political problem" which indicates ideopolitical differences, the LCY Central Committee Presidium set up a special working group, studied the problem, and informed the Central Committee members and the public of its positions. Its analysis proceeded from the fact that the LCY is responsible for the situation that has arisen and is obliged to help the leadership of the LC of Serbia, Kosovo, and Vojvodina so that the relations may not deteriorate further and make the ideopolitical action that has begun more difficult.

It is a matter, the Presidium concluded, of increasingly frequent and open confrontations, which arise because of the differences in interpreting and implementing the essence of the constitutional provisions. At the very basis of the differences lie the disagreements on the approach to questions of unity in the SR of Serbia, the sense and the substance of this unity and togetherness, and the manner of implementing them. The constitutional set-up of the SR of Serbia and the constitutional concept of the socialist autonomous provinces, which are within the SR of Serbia -- as one knows -- but at the same time also constituent elements of federalism, are key problems in the whole conflict and the dispute is about them. For the time being, there are not any great prospects that the situation will be overcome.

The establishment and functioning of the SR of Serbia as a state and self-managing community, it is said in the positions, is posed as an important question of the rights of the Serbian people to form their own state like other peoples in the SFRY. This right, however, has not been fully realized, because the constitutional principle that the provinces are within this republic has not been consistently realized in practice.

The continuation of the tendencies to implement the autonomy of the provinces as against the unity of the republic and reducing the republic to its narrow limits would lead, it is believed, to actually transforming the provinces into republics and Serbia into a federation, by which the entire constitutional concept would be destroyed. Need one recall that one of the irredentists demands in Kosovo was just this: transforming Kosovo into a republic?

The problem is obviously complicated. The efforts to establish a state legal identity and sociopolitical unity in the SR of Serbia is sometimes felt and interpreted to endanger autonomy and impose legislative discipline by statist centralist methods. A postponement of its solution, however, would lead to even greater damage, because the public and the LCY members are even now divided in their views, and there are quite a few people who are concerned about the unity and togetherness of our peoples and nationalities, not only in the SR of Serbia.

## PRISTINA SAWP VIEWS SERB MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

LD222308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pristina, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- The coordination committee of the Pristina SAWP Municipal Conference judged that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is slowing down but that it has not been stopped. The fact that 338 people from this municipality have emigrated from Kosovo in the past 7 months, which is more than 45 percent less than in the same period last year, was stressed. It is encouraging that 121 people have returned in that period and that everybody has found employment.

Welcoming the efforts being made in this municipality to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Kolj Siroka, president the KC Kosovo Pronvincial Committee, particularly pointed out the need for Kosovo to be more open to other parts of the country. Speaking on the process of ideopolitical differentiation, Kolj Siroka stressed that it has not yet been achieved and that those who thought that it was are opportunists. There should be no witch-hunt and no hue and cry. However, those who have gone into hiding in some areas, and this does not apply to education alone, should be unmasked sharply, in a principled manner, and by name, Kolj Siroka said.

## DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT TO SYRIA

### Meetings With Al-Asad, Al-Kasm

LD222045 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, received federal secretary for foreign affairs, Raif Dizdarevic, and spent some time with him in a long friendly conversation. They are reported to have discussed bilateral cooperation, all important questions of international relations, and the present activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs was also received by Syrian Prime Minster 'Abd al-Ra'Rauf al-Kasm today. In their talks they covered all aspects of bilateral relations, particularly the activities of the Nonaligned Movement on the eve of significant meetings such as the ministerial conference in Luanda and the preparations for the eighth conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

Participants' Views on Talks

LD222113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- "The deep friendship between our two countries was confirmed at a reception given by Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, told a SANA journalist before leaving Damascus by air for Belgrade. The federal secretary said: "In the talks we discussed bilateral relations, the general state of affairs in this region, and relations in international life. I hope that we shall have an opportunity to welcome Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in Yugoslavia, because he has an open invitation to visit us. We are convinced that it will take place."

Giving his impressions of the Yugoslav-Syrian talks, Dizdarevic then said: "We also had an extensive exchange of views with the prime minister. On that occasion we discussed many questions of our bilateral cooperation and jointly expressed a desire for the further development of our economic relations. We established that there are great opportunities in that sphere. Our businessmen are in constant touch, which will contribute to a further improvement of economic relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Syria.

"I held very exhaustive talks with my counterpart, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. This was an open exchange of views marked by full mutual understanding. We carried out a useful friendly exchange about many questions." The federal secretary stressed that it is necessary to establish more frequent dialogues between leading Yugoslav and Syrian personalities in the future. This is also a conviction of the Syrian side.

Asked by TANJUG's diplomatic editor for his views on the Yugoslav-Syrian dialogue, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said: "We are particularly glad that Raif Dizdarevic has paid us this visit. He held several rounds of exceptionally useful talks. During this dialogue we expressed our views on everything connected with the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and in all spheres of life. I should particularly like to point out that our relations and cooperation have a long tradition. We are two nonaligned countries and also founding members of the Nonaligned Movement.

"It goes without saying that we held very detailed talks on the Nonaligned Movement and its activity, the significance of this movement and the need for unity of all nonaligned countries and for full loyalty to all those principles on which the movement has been founded. We also discussed some of the questions that are to be on the agenda of the meeting in Luanda. Our views, I can tell you, were almost identical in this respect.

"We also discussed the present situation in the region. I believe that Israel, with its aggressive policy, bears responsibility for this situation. We also stressed the significance of a just peace."

After he pointed out that Syria opposed any separate agreements, Faruq al-Shar' concluded: "We also discussed the general state of affairs in the world. I can tell you that here as well our views coincided on most questions." In conclusion, Foreign Minister al-Shar' said that he accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit Yugoslavia, a visit which he believes will take place in the near future.

Raif Dizdarevic and his aides were seen off at Damascus airport by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Foreign Ministry officials.

Return to Belgrade 22 Aug

LD221951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade tonight after his official visits to Iran and Syria.

Raif Dizdarevic held talks with Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, about possibilities for improving bilateral cooperation and about topical international questions. These were also the topics of the talks in Damascus with Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs. Raif Dizdarevic and his hosts also exchanged detailed views about the activities of nonaligned countries in the context of the preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda.

HUMOROUS WEEKLY ON ISSUE OF CC'S CONTRADICTIONS

AU201820 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1806 on 11 August on page 6, in its "Feriscope" column, carries a translation from LJUBLJANA PAVLIHA in Slovene No 31 of 31 July page 3, referring to the 18th LCY Central Committee session held on 19 July. PAVLIHA is a humorous weekly that runs a column which pretends to be carrying reports by fictious correspondents to an invented news agency, Veritas. The text of the NIN translation is as follows:

"In its commentary 'No Charge in the Central Committee,' with the subtitle 'Who Makes Contradictory Statements -- That Is a Secret,' PAVLIHA says:

"From the lodge of the Federal Central Committee by Stres, for Veritas) -- One can scratch some material from the recent 18th session of the federal Central Committee even for our news agency, which covers sociopolitical theory and practice, as well as party life, probably most fully and with plenty of feeling. It is almost superflous to say that the opening speaker, Dimce Belovski, in his critical introduction did not get much further than the statement that 'it is necessary to stop individual members of the LCY Central Committee and other political officials from making contradictory statements in view of the conclusions and positions adopted by the leadership, for in this way they provoke confusion and suspicion among the members.'

"If matters are running this way, it is probably time that we, who are confused and led into suspicion, should finally learn who these criminals are among the members of the federal Central Committee and political officials. It is clear to the stupidest person that our federal Central Committee is not a political executive body having a million members, and it should be easy to identify those who violate party monolithism. If for no other reason, this should be done at least so that we may know who is right: Those who speak differently and thus lead us into suspicion and confuse our otherwise clearly crystallized, little political ideas, or perhaps those who do not say anything and have no idea what they think. If, of course, they think at all."

LC ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS MINE WORK STOPPAGE

AU221954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] At the Trepca mine at Stari Trg, meetings of LC organizations have concluded discussing the causes and consequences of the work stoppage at the mine on 13 and 14 August.

The Communists of the largest Trepca mine particularly supported remuneration according to work and results of work and quicker solutions to come vital problems of miners' lives and working conditions. The warning was sounded, however, that the miners' standard of living cannot be improved through work stoppages, which enemies may exploit for their own aims. It was requested that work be better organized and it was insisted that the leading and professional cadres be held responsible in the struggle for a higher productin of lead and zinc ore. In this way, it was stressed, conditions will be created for higher income and a better standard of living for miners.

SENTENCES PASSED IN TREPCA SILVER THEFT CASE

AU201114 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The five-men bench of the Titova Mitrovica District Court has announced the verdict on the people who stole and resold the Trepca silver. Of 71 accused, 18 persons were sentenced for the criminal act on counterrevolutionarily endangering the social order of the country, 6 of them to 20 years in prison and 12 to 11-14 years in prison. Thirty-two people were sentenced to 3-10 years in prison for grand larceny, serious theft, and assistance in these criminal acts; and 21 people were sentenced to 6 months to 6 and 1/2 years in prison for unauthorized trade and concealment of theft.

The court passed a decision on the confiscation of houses belonging to 11 of those sentenced and the confiscation of cars and other technical products that other bought with the money acquired through the theft and resale of the silver. The following people were sentenced to 20 years in prison: Rahim Malici, Dzafer Salja, Nezir Ljatifi, Nusret Rama, Bedri Hasani, and Ajet Haljilji.

SOVIET REJECTION OF U.S. CLAIM ON POWDER CITED

LD222158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 22 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union rejects as "an absurd fabrication" U.S. claims that chemical materials harmful to health are being used in the Soviet Union to monitor the movements of the U.S. Embassy staff in Moscow. This is set out in a protest note delivered to the U.S. State Department today by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Nothing similar has ever been done nor is now being done in the Soviet Union, says the note and points out that this is actually meant to pave the way for "another slanderous action against the Soviet Union and for poisoning the atmosphere between the two countries".

The U.S. charges that the Soviet secret police is using a "harmful powder" which induces cancer have attracted the attention and caused the concern of diplomats in Moscow, particularly those from Western countries.

A series of meetings has been started at the U.S. Embassy to inform U.S. citizens in Moscow about the "powder" which can be handed down from one person to another by shaking hands. The "powder" allegedly emits waves which are picked up by the Soviet secret service in order to keep tabs on all contacts of the "marked diplomat". U.S. citizens in Moscow claim that a U.S. team of experts is to arrive in the Soviet capital shortly to investigate the "problem".

Reacting to the charges by a counter-charge, the Soviet news agency TASS today carried excerpts from a statement by former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Stansfield Turner that the CIA has stocked a certain quantity of highly-toxic poisons "for killing foreign statesmen and U.S. political opponents".